

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

The Republican voters of the several townships of Macon county are requested to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held at the Court House, in Decatur, on SATURDAY, MAY 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes: To select seven delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held in Springfield, May 21st. To select seven delegates to represent this county in the Congressional Convention of the 11th district, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The several townships and voting districts will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Decatur—First district, 8; Second district, 5; Third district, 3; Fourth district, 2; Fifth district, 1. Union, 1; Hill, 2; Harlan, 1; Long Creek, 2; Macon, 1; Blue Mound, 2; Friends Creek, 1; Mt. Zion, 2; Austin, 1; Macon, 1; Pleasant View, 2; Wheatland, 2; Hickory, 2; Dicks, 2; Whitmore, 1; Niantic, 1. Total, 59.

For disinterested magnanimity, commend us to Farmer Kimball. In his issue of Saturday he takes up the county printing matter, and relieves the council of some labor by throwing up the sponge, as far as he is himself concerned, and admitting that the contract ought to be awarded to the REPUBLICAN. But then the Times man only made a virtue of necessity after all, for it would not be possible to come to any other conclusion.

MACON REPUBLICANS.—The Republicans of Macon township held a convention on Saturday, to appoint delegates to the County Convention. A. G. Harris, Esq., was called to the chair and the following delegates were chosen: D. P. Keller, R. H. Woodcock, Robert Evans and A. G. Harris, Jr.

COSTLY INVESTIGATIONS.

The tax payers will have sorry reasons for satisfaction when the facts appear in relation to the drag net investigation now in progress. The cost of useless witnesses, indefinite slanders, reporting and printing will be something enormous. The result will be only, or mainly, a vile besmirching of public men for campaign purposes. As an evidence of extravagance it may be stated that one committee—that on Indian affairs—has already spent \$10,000 on witnesses, and thus far without finding anything justifying a twentieth part of the outlay. A resident of Washington was summoned before another committee. He is well known and could be easily found; yet he was kept unheard in attendance for ten days and was paid his fees therefor. He could have emptied his budget at one sitting, cross examination and all. So it goes. To defame the government of their country is a congenial employment for the men who sought to destroy it.

PROPERLY SNUBBED

The Chicago Times, which does not often have a good word for President Grant, thus commends his message in reply to the impudent resolution of the House:

President Grant's response to the confederate resolution demanding to know whether the President had transacted official business away from Washington, and if so why, is very much to the purpose. The questions propounded in the resolution were impertinent and insolent, and the president would have been perfectly justified in treating them with silent contempt. If he had transmitted a message of a half a dozen lines, simply telling the House that he did not propose to be catechised about matters that were none of the House's business, recommending the confederates to look into the constitution that they are so in the habit of hugging to their breasts, and perhaps referring them briefly to the facts of history, he would have covered the ground sufficiently, and fools would have been answered according to their folly. Mr. Grant states the simple truth when he says there is nothing in the constitution requiring the president to remain constantly at the capital, and not one word in it requiring him to answer insolent questions. He is perfectly right, too, in saying that if absence from Washington is not an offense of which the House could take cognizance, that body has no right to ask him anything about it; and if it is such an offense, still the House has no right to catechise him about it, because he is not required to criminate himself. He has given the confederates a snub which they richly deserved, and it would have been all the better if it had been conveyed in a few indignant words. The message has been referred to the judiciary committee, and now it remains to be seen what that august body of constitutional lawyers will do about it. Perhaps they will conclude to impeach Grant for the crime of humiliating the house!

Sand.—Mr. C. Dutzbach, at the corner of West Main and Church streets, is prepared to furnish nice building sand in quantities to suit purchasers. April 29 dtn

HOW TO RECONCILE "THE SOUTH."

From the Chicago Times
It is touching to observe how anxious "the south" is to be reconciled. South orators and journalists are perpetually climbing upon the house-tops and calling aloud to "the north" to come over and reconcile them. Mr. Vance, a North Carolina confederate in congress, went up to the house-top on Thursday, and cried aloud to "the north" to come down and reconcile the south. The postoffice appropriation bill was under consideration in committee of the whole, when Vance went aloft and made an outcry for "fraternity." He proceeded at considerable length to state what things "the north" must need do in order to reconcile "the south," and bring in an era of good feeling. One of those things was to stop the partisan appeals that were indulged in by northern Republicans. Another was to "help build up a waste places of the south." And a third was to go as far as possible in the payment of claims to southern people for services rendered before the war. If "the north" would do all these acts of kindness, "the south" would, in Mr. Vance's opinion, begin to be reconciled, and might eventually forgive "the north" for some portion of its past offenses.

The Times very much fears that "the south" will have to wait a good while for this sort of reconciliation. As for claims of citizens against the United States, they ought, when valid, to be paid, no matter whether the claimant lives in a southern state or a northern state, an eastern state or a western state. But all such claims should be paid as a matter of simple justice, and not for the purpose of reconciling anybody. Perhaps if the government were completely under the control of the confederates, claims coming from the southern states would be passed without sorting in the name of reconciliation. If so, that constitutes one very good reason why the government should not be placed under confederate control. Except in extraordinary cases, congress should not allow claims of any kind. Claims about the validity of which there is doubt, should be disposed of upon their merits by a responsible tribunal, constituted for that purpose. It is to be hoped that the time will never come when the good will of any section will be bought and paid for by allowing all manner of trumped-up claims, or by any other means than that of doing what is fair and right.

With respect to partisan appeals, it does not become sinners to throw stones, nor can it be expected that people will ignore facts, or refrain from commenting upon confederate methods of electioneering, for the sake of reconciling somebody. Mr. Vance can hardly be ignorant of the fact that it is customary to make very unseemly partisan appeals in some of the southern states. He must know what sort of appeals were made to Democrats in Mississippi last fall, and what sort of methods were employed to convert a Republican majority of 30,000 into an equally large Democratic majority. He must have heard of a partisan appeal recently made with a rifle in the vicinity of Coushatta, where a similar appeal was made once before. Such appeals are frequently made, and until they are stopped counter appeals will certainly be made. The truth of the matter is that the nation has enfranchised the freedmen, and people are not going to stand by and see them disfranchised and practically remanded to a condition of servitude without at least expressing their opinions about it. They are not anxious enough to reconcile "the south" for that. If Mr. Vance wants the republicans to stop their partisan appeals, he had better first exhort the confederates to stop the sort of partisan appeals above referred to, and the other sort in which Barney Caulfield and other confederates are now indulging. Nothing is more certain with regard to the future than that if partisan appeals of these sorts are not discouraged and discontinued by the confederates, they will give republicans control of the government for at least four years more.

As for building up the waste places of the south, what does Mr. Vance expect? Does he propose to appropriate money from the national treasury to help southern planters, develop southern mines, and build southern factories? Or does he merely propose to take two or three hundred millions out of the treasury to pay for the construction of southern railroads and canals? Whichever he proposes, he proposes it in vain. The country has had enough of this give-away business, and its concomitant Credit-Mobiliarism to last it for some time to come. The people of the northern states would be very happy to see the waste places of Dixie built up, and many of them are willing to assist in the natural and only proper way, namely, by removing to those places and investing capital there. This has already been done to some extent, and will be done on a far more liberal scale as soon as satisfactory evidence is afforded that Mr. Vance's friends have ended their partisan appeals once for all, and are prepared to let northern men live among them and freely express their political opinions at the polls and elsewhere. But so long as Mr. Vance's friends welcome northern men among them only upon condition that they keep their mouths shut, or open them only to utter "democratic" sentiments, northern men will stay where they are, and keep their capital with them.

Mr. Vance's assumption that "the south" is not fairly treated is purely gratuitous. The southern states have always had a great deal more mail service than they have paid for, and the greater part of the annual deficiency in the postoffice department is due to the service in those states. In 1860 the deficit exceeded ten and a half millions,

During the administration of Mr. Lincoln the deficit steadily decreased, until in 1865 it disappeared entirely, and the receipts exceeded the expenditures by more than three-fourths of a million. As the service was re-established in the southern states the expenses again exceeded the receipts, and the deficit now averages more than six millions a year. In view of these facts "the south" ought not to complain of unfair treatment. From four to six millions a year contributed from the national treasury to pay for carrying mails in the southern states ought to go a little way toward reconciling Mr. Vance and his friends. At any rate, it may be regarded as a fair overture which "the south" might reasonably be expected to meet half way.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE GREAT STORM.

Destruction of Buildings in Chicago.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK NEAR MATTOON.

The Methodists

Application for McKee's Pardon

POLITICAL AND OTHER NEWS.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—In the Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day, Bishop Harris presiding, a communication from the bishops was read expressive of pleasure and gratification at the manner in which fraternal messengers had been received by the general conference South. The paper was ordered published, with the address of the bishops.

Rev. J. L. Lanahan presented a communication signed by certain ministers of this city, which was referred to the committee on book concerns without being read.

The committee appointed to prepare a succinct code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and procedure, embracing the general principles applicable to church trials, submitted the majority and minority reports.

The hour for receiving fraternal messengers from the British Wesleyan Conference having arrived, Rev. W. B. Pope, Professor of Manchester, and Rev. James Harrison Riggs, president of Westminster Training College, of London, were introduced, and the answer of the British Conference to the address of the general conference held in Brooklyn in 1873, presented and read. The answer is one of cordial fraternal greeting and encouragement, succinctly reviewing the great work of the church, its steady progress in both hemispheres.

Prof. Pope then addressed the conference. Referring to the centennial as common to the nation and Methodism in the United States, he said: "You and we are alike generous enough to rejoice together on the great event which, a hundred years ago, displayed the hand of Providence in making you an independent people, great in yourselves, and strong in the prophesy of future greatness. We know that no act of independence can make you, in the deepest sense, independent of England. We hold you by an indissoluble bond; the blood in your veins beats time to the pulsations of our hearts, and our beats time to yours; but, after all, your centennial is, as has been fully shown, a religious festival at the foot of the heavenly throne. You are bent on superadding to your national and civil rejoicing a great tribute to him who took up your great national independence into his counsel for the government of the world. May he accept your tribute and sanctify your national year to an increase of grace on your hearts, households, ministry or common work."

Rev. Dr. Riggs followed in an interesting and able speech, after which the Conference adjourned.

WASHINGTON May 6. SENATE.

The consideration of the impeachment articles was resumed. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the following question: The constitution provides that when the president is tried on impeachment, the chief justice shall preside. Suppose a late president was impeached for high crime and misdemeanors committed while president and presented before the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside, the chief justice or the president of the senate?

Owing to the continued indisposition of the managers, Mr. Knott was given leave to conclude his argument on Monday.

Manager Jenks then read a long argument in favor of jurisdiction of the Senate, when a recess was taken. Upon reassembling Manager Hoar began his argument maintaining jurisdiction of the Senate.

CHICAGO, May 6.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a terrific rain storm, accompanied by a rotating tornado, visited this city and did much damage to property. The storm spent itself chiefly on the South and North sides, the West side escaping almost uninjured. The wind seemed to come from above and dropped here and there over the city, skipping some portions which lay in its course. Among the casualties are the following: The Michigan Southern Depot was unroofed, and six laborers working in that vicinity were more or less hurt, one of them seriously. The massive steeple of Grace Church, 275 feet high, fell, and, crashing through the roof, penetrated the aisle. The choir were practicing in the church at the time, but were not injured. The loss to the church, exclusive of the steeple, is estimated at \$7,000. The spire of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church was also broken off, and fell into an adjoining lot. The tin roof of 517 Wabash avenue was carried off, and the building left defenseless against the storm. The upper portion of the roof of the County Hospital was carried away, and the chimneys, falling on the lower portions, caused much injury to the building. The patients were speedily removed, and none were seriously hurt. The wind took off a large portion of Osborn's harvesting machine manufactory, and sixty feet of the main wall fell in, smashing the machinery, and inflicting other damage to the amount of about \$5,000. The house of Henry W. King was unroofed and damaged badly. The omnibus barn, on Blue Island avenue, near Twenty-second street, was blown down. A three-story frame house, corner of Paulina and Twenty-second streets, was blown down and one boy killed. Besides this, several of the tenements were injured and some limbs were broken. At 5:15 p.m. the massive fog bell at the city, together with the newly erected tower, was entirely destroyed. The loss will probably be over \$5,000. Trees, lamp-posts and other debris strewn the streets. In some parts of the city sidewalks were turned over, and jammed against houses, breaking glass, etc. Hacks and carriages were wrecked in the streets, and abandoned. Near fifty vehicles were seen on the South Side after the tornado passed, all turned over, and some of them worthless, on account of damages by the storm. Innumerable chimneys toppled over, and signs were hurled into the streets in all directions. Little loss of life is reported as yet. The Palmer and Gardner Houses are said to have been badly damaged, but no particulars can be had at this hour. In the lake the force of the storm seems to have been least, but nearly every vessel lying inside the harbor and in the river, as well as those outside, lost sails or masts or portions of their rigging.

The lightning struck several times, but in only one case was a man injured, and he only slightly. The storm lasted but a few minutes. At this writing it is perfectly clear.

LATER

At a late hour to night a few further particulars of the damage have come to light. The loss to the Palmer House is about \$2,000, to the Gardner House \$1,000, and to the old County Hospital about \$8,000.

In Page's candy store, on Lake street, four girls were seriously hurt, and two of them may die from the injuries received from the falling walls of the Michigan Southern Freight Depot, and one of them will probably die, and others had their legs, arms and bones badly broken. Some may not recover. The roof of the passenger depot was partly demolished.

The total damage is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars, and will probably not be much less than that. There are no great losses, but unnumberable small ones.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The application for the pardon of William McKee, presented to the president, yesterday, was, to-day, with other papers in the case, presented to the attorney general by McKee's counsel. The attorney general has received numerous letters from private individuals, asking the pardon of McKee.

On and after Monday next, checks will be paid in silver, if desired. This will wipe out the premium on silver, and put as much coin about as the public want.

The president has pardoned James E. Mann, gauger, convicted in the western district of Missouri of false returns, on the ground that there was no intentional fraud.

CHICAGO, May 7.—There are few additional facts to be given concerning last evening's tornado. The steeple of Hyde Park Presbyterian church was blown down, but no serious damage resulted. The lake shipping seems to have escaped almost entirely uninjured, except what vessels were inside the harbor, which were dismantled.

About 8:30, last night, a passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad, while near Mattoon, had five cars, one of which was a sleeper, blown from the track. The train was going at full speed, but was immediately stopped, the engine remaining on the track. Nearly all the passengers were more or less hurt.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—In the United States district court, this morning, affidavits showing facts in mitigation of offenses of J. E. Howard, Louis Killernon, John A. Mead and R. B. Jones gaugers and storekeepers, were read to the court and brief remarks made by counsel for defendants and the government, sentences were passed, as follows: Louis Killernon, gauger, six months in the county jail and \$1,000 fine; J. E. Howard, gauger, John Mead, gauger, R. B. Jones, storekeeper, Henry Armstrong, storekeeper, each fifteen months in the county jail and \$1,000 fine.

Judge Treat, before sentencing the storekeepers and gaugers, to-day, drew attention to the fact that the statutes under which these men were indicted provides heavier penalties than those under which far greater offenders were convicted. The court first had thought the penitentiary the place for this class of offenders, but if they were sent there, the contrast between their punishment and the punishment inflicted by the circuit court in two noted cases would be too great, and the spectacle would be presented of the inferior officers being treated with more severity than great offenders. The court, therefore, decided to substitute the county jail for the penitentiary.

OLNEY, May 7.—The Marion county Republican convention met at Salem on Saturday. The delegates chosen were W. R. Hubbard, H. C. Goodnow, J. S. Jackson, J. S. Martin and E. S. Condit, probably three for Cullum and two for Beveridge. The convention instructed for Cunningham for State Treasurer.

CAIRO, Ill., May 6.—At the Alexander county republican convention held here, to-day, delegates were instructed for Rutledge for governor, Hamburger for treasurer and Scroggs for secretary of state.

THE Decatur Times being hard up for local matter, "quads out" its starved columns with reports of supposititious meetings, and speeches that were never delivered. The popularity of that paper will doubtless be vastly increased by such exhibitions of enterprise.

Domestic Paper Fashions, the best patterns in America, sold at M. Goldburg's. Catalogues free.

The Ladies will do well by subscribing for the Domestic Monthly, which is \$1 50 a year, and a premium of one dollar's worth of patterns will be given to each subscriber, which will make the Monthly 50 cents only, at Goldburg's.

Opening of Spring and Summer Millinery, at Misses Falconer & Hurd's, No. 18 Merchant street, on Friday and Saturday, May 12th and 13th.

Piano Boxes for sale cheap at 633 W. P. T. LOCKE & CO'S.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm preserves and restores the complexion, removes freckles, tan and sunburns, makes the skin soft, white and delicate. Its application cannot be detected.

March 10, 1864.—Lead wly

An Elegant Assortment of Cassimere Suits, at B. STINE'S.

Misses Falconer & Hurd, having secured the services of a first-class dressmaker, are prepared to give their customers perfect satisfaction in that line.

Youths', Boys' and Children's clothing, in large varieties, new styles, in patterns and make-up, at 28 dft B. STINE'S.

Mme. Demorest's Spring Patterns just opened, at LINN & SCRUGGS.

The celebrated Springfield Indigo Blue Jeans Pants, the finest in the world, for sale at B. STINE'S.

The Handsomest and Cheapest BLACK SILKS ever opened in Decatur, at 47 dft LINN & SCRUGGS.

For Sale.—Forty acres in pasture, one half mile north of city limits, on Water street. Enquire at office of Smith & Cloyce.

Mrs. Moody's Abdominal Corset, Madam Foy's Supporter Corset, the Duplex Hip-Fitting Corset, the Champion and Grand Duchess Corset—French and American styles, at lower prices than any other house in the city, at May 3 d&wtf Goldsburg's.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

At THEO. A. GEBHMAN'S.

Linn & Scruggs have just received all numbers of Madame Foy's skirt and sporting corset, Mrs. S. A. Moody's abdominal corset, and the Jacqueline corset. Also, a complete assortment of Hip-gore and French corsets, of superior makes, and at the lowest prices.

Is your eyesight failing?—Try the Reading Glasses for sale by Pike, the Jeweler.

V. Barber & Co. have one of the most select and fashionable stocks of boots and shoes ever opened in our market, and are fully prepared to meet every want of the public in their line of trade. Having taken advantage of a low market in purchasing, they can sell at prices that cannot be beaten in this or any other town! Everybody in want of foot gear should see this stock before purchasing.

THE ONLY ONE-PRICE STORE IN DECATUR
HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW

Besides our regular full stock of all kinds of Domestic Goods, Linens, Fancy Goods, Cassineries, Tweeds, Cottonade, etc., which are all lower than ever before,

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF
Linen Suits, Jackets and Overshirts, Dusters and Ulsters, all made to our order. A Complete Assortment of Sunshades and Parasols, including the new style, "CANOPY TOP," all bought of the manufacturer. We know we can save you money on them. We have a full and complete line of the Celebrated

CACHEMIRE ALEXANDRIA BLACK SILKS.

We have handled them for the last three years, and know them to be good, and we warrant them and sell them at lower prices than any one else in the State. We are also handling a Lyon's Hand spun Silk, the most beautiful finished silk made; also full lines of Summer Silks, both striped and plaided. We have all prices of Iron Frame Black Gowns, adlines, from 35 cents to \$2.00 per yard, and 500 pieces of Embroideries, cheaper than you ever saw. We mark all Goods in plain figures and treat all alike; will not give you a low price on one article and make it up on the next, nor ask you more than Goods are worth, and take less, as a special favor to you.

We invite all to examine our stock and see whether this is correct or not. May 6-d&wtf

GRAND OPENING

S. EINSTEIN'S
Spring Stock!

I have this day opened a Large and Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS

Consisting of a full line of Dress Goods, Silks, Irish Poplins, Cashmeres, Blended and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Crash, and a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods

CASSIMERES, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

I am prepared to offer very great inducements. I have purchased the goods at very low rates, which enables me to offer these goods lower than ever offered. Give me a call, at

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.

Decatur, April 4, 1876—d&wtf

21,880
16 MILES OF

(Or if placed in a line, over)

CHARTER
OAK
STOVES

Sold During the Year 1873.

EVERY STOVE IS

Unhesitatingly Recommended

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

As Absolutely Without a Fault,

OUR NEW SIZES

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

Are a Marvelous Combination of

Convenience,

Neatness

and Economy,

And all the essential points that go to make up the most

PERFECT COOKING STOVE!

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 and 618 N. Main st.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

CLOSE & GRISWOLD,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

April 23, 1876—d&wtf

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss
Macon County, ss
In the matter of Ira Harris, Jr., vs. James H. Ferguson—On Bill to Foreclose Mort. gage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled case, in said court at the December term, A. D. 1875, John A. Brown, Master in Chancery for said court,

On Thursday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1876,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the west door of the Court House in Decatur, in said county, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot No. five (5), in block No. four (4), of lot Rolling Mill Addition to the city of Decatur, together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging. Said premises will be sold subject to redemption.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN is published for the Proprietor by J. E. HAYS & B. B. BARTHOLOMEW, at the Court House, in Decatur, Ill., every day except Sunday and holidays. Price per copy, 10 cents. For the year, \$3.00 in advance. Local Notices will be inserted for the first week free of charge. For each subsequent week, 50 cents per line. For the month, \$1.50. For the quarter, \$4.50. For the half year, \$8.00. For the year, \$15.00. All advertisements must be paid for in advance.

TO DAILY SUBS.

Subscriptions to the DAILY REPUBLICAN will be collected at the office of the Proprietor, at the Court House, in Decatur, Ill., every day except Sunday and holidays. For the year, \$15.00 in advance. For the half year, \$8.00. For the quarter, \$4.50. For the month, \$1.50. All advertisements must be paid for in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce that the decision of the State Convention, held at Springfield, May 21st, 1876, in relation to the election of the State Treasurer, is as follows: For Cunningham, 10,000 votes; for Rutledge, 9,000 votes; for Hamburger, 8,000 votes; for Scroggs, 7,000 votes.

CITY DEPARTMENT

Superior sugar-cure
H. Imboden
Go to Niedermeyer's
N. well & Hammer
ply of fresh lemons and
Order Downing's be
the depot, or a drive abo
Leave orders at A
store for B. F. Taylor's
Ansbach & Cassell
of fresh fruits and conf
myer's

The Western Tea Co
the people great bargain
sugar, and canned and
H. Post is still
clocks and jewelry 25
list prices.

The best meals and
nor's restaurant. All the
season served every day

The heavy rains of
urday flooded the collar
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been much like that of
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best, farmers must be
their crops.

Police! Police!
Forty Thieves are comi
There was a good p
this morning.

Tide lives up to
of a goodly number of
town in attendance upo
Yesterday at the ser
M. L. Sunday School,
ex-Mayor Forstner was
fit and was carried from
understand that the boy
subject to attacks of the

Hamburg Edings, li
mings, sold very cheap
burg's, No. 8 Merchant
May 8-d&wtf

Silver Change.—Some
have an idea that it is
their pockets full of
but we confess that we
vantage they can derive
up silver just for the sal
keeps. Every dollar the
the pockets of the peop
is just so much money
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good. In their eagere
silver for the purpose
hand, everybody shou
that such a disposition
the detriment of the
personal benefit.

Wanted.—Two or th
girls at the St. Nicho
but good and experie
apply.

A Muddy Fight.—Sa
Thomas Matthews and
about as much corn-j
carry, and under the
their drinks they fell
ment, and by mutual
into the street, on the
New Square, to settle t
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to do much execution
escaped a serious inju
thoroughly plastered
were finally separated
was taken before Jus
he was assessed three

Turn In! Turn In!
Dodson's, we mean, ar
of some of the nice b
giving to the people bo
private sale. Immense
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time to those which m
less of cost or price. M
visit this grand empori
every variety of good

Death of a Valuable
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Wool and Water stre
was sick but a few h
is taking off large nu
Kestry. Only a few
valuable animal," be
Powers, died in the
State, where it was
track.

Try It.—The Ma
Salve, a radical cure f
according to directio
For sale by
May 8-d&wtf

Wanted.—Baagette Salesman to sell
FRENCH BLACKING. Address, with refer
ences, Box 148, station A, New York.
April 17-d&wtf

State Officers.
Governor, J. L. Beveridge.
Lieut. Governor, J. A. Allen.
Comptroller, J. H. Hurd.
Auditor of State, C. R. Lippincott.
State Treasurer, J. H. Hurd.
Supply Commissioner, J. H. Hurd.

Congressmen.
Senators, H. H. Hurd, J. A. Allen.
Representatives, J. H. Hurd, J. A. Allen.

County Officers.
County Clerk, J. H. Hurd.
County Treasurer, J. A. Allen.
County Auditor, C. R. Lippincott.

City Officers.
Mayor, J. H. Hurd.
City Clerk, J. A. Allen.
City Treasurer, C. R. Lippincott.

Justices of the Peace.
Justices, J. H. Hurd, J. A. Allen, C. R. Lippincott.

Deputies.
Deputies, J. H. Hurd, J. A. Allen, C. R. Lippincott.

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